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Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Foundations 2020 Associate

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QUESTION 1

Which kind of scaling is supported by virtual machines in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Compute service?

A. Only scaling up or down

B. Only scaling out

C. Scaling up or down, and scaling in or out

D. Only scaling in

Correct Answer: C

Horizontal scaling means that you scale by adding more machines into your pool of resources whereas Vertical scaling means that you scale by adding more power (CPU, RAM) to an existing machine. An easy way to remember this is to think of a machine on a server rack, we add more machines across the horizontal direction and add more resources to a machine in the vertical direction.

Vertical Scaling

Horizontal Scaling
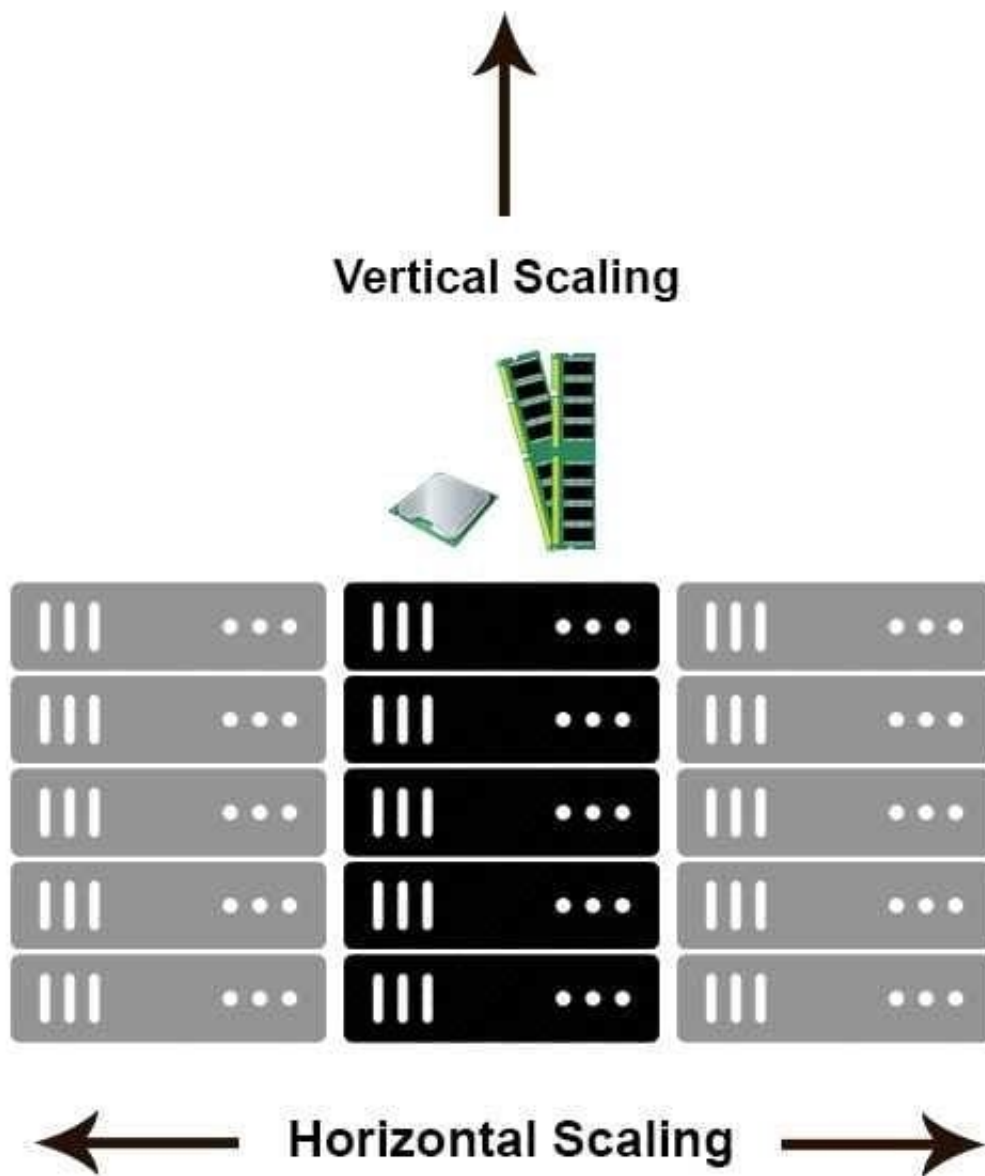
With horizontal-scaling it is often easier to scale dynamically by adding more machines into the existing pool -- Vertical-scaling is often limited to the capacity of a single machine, scaling beyond that capacity often involves downtime and comes with an upper limit. Reference: https://medium.com/@abhinavkorpal/scaling-horizontally-and-vertically-for-databases-a2aef778610c

QUESTION 2

Which gateway can be used to provide internet access to an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure compute instance in a private subnet?

A. NAT Gateway

B. Service Gateway

C. Dynamic Routing Gateway

D. Internet Gateway

Correct Answer: A

A NAT gateway gives cloud resources without public IP addresses access to the internet without exposing those resources to incoming internet connections.

Highlights

- You can add a NAT gateway to your VCN to give instances in a private subnet access to the internet.

- Instances in a private subnet don't have public IP addresses. With the NAT gateway, they can initiate connections to the internet and receive responses, but not receive inbound connections initiated from the internet.

- NAT gateways are highly available and support TCP, UDP, and ICMP ping traffic.

Overview of NAT

NAT is a networking technique commonly used to give an entire private network access to the internet without assigning each host a public IPv4 address. The hosts can initiate connections to the internet and receive responses, but not receive inbound connections initiated from the internet.

When a host in the private network initiates an internet-bound connection, the NAT device's public IP address becomes the source IP address for the outbound traffic. The response traffic from the internet therefore uses that public IP address as the destination IP address. The NAT device then routes the response to the host in the private network that initiated the connection.

Overview of NAT Gateways

The Networking service offers a reliable and highly available NAT solution for your VCN in the form of a NAT gateway.

Example scenario: Imagine you have resources that need to receive inbound traffic from the internet (for example, web servers). You also have private resources that need to be protected from inbound traffic from the internet. All of these resources need to initiate connections to the internet to request software updates from sites on the internet.

You set up a VCN and add a public subnet to hold the web servers. When launching the instances, you assign public IP addresses to them so they can receive inbound internet traffic. You also add a private subnet to hold the private instances. They cannot have public IP addresses because they are in a private subnet.

You add an internet gateway to the VCN. You also add a route rule in the public subnet's route table that directs internet-bound traffic to the internet gateway. The public subnet's instances can now initiate connections to the internet and also receive inbound connections initiated from the internet. Remember that you can use security rules to control the types of traffic that are allowed in and out of the instances at the packet level.

You add a NAT gateway to the VCN. You also add a route rule in the private subnet's route table that directs internet-bound traffic to the NAT gateway. The private subnet's instances can now initiate connections to the internet. The NAT gateway allows responses, but it does not allow connections that are *initiated from the internet*. Without that NAT gateway, the private instances would instead need to be in the public subnet and have public IP addresses to get their software updates.

The following diagram illustrates the basic network layout for the example. The arrows indicate whether connections can be initiated in only one direction or both.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Tasks/NATgateway.htm
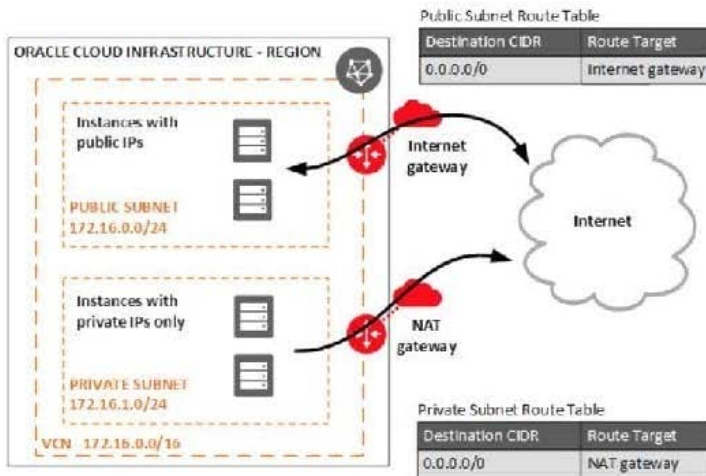
QUESTION 3

Which Oracle Cloud Infrastructure service can you use to assess user security of your Oracle databases?

A. Oracle Data Safe

B. Oracle Data Guard

C. Audit Vault and Database Firewall option for Oracle Database Enterprise Edition

D. Audit Service

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Data Safe is a unified control center for your Oracle databases which helps you understand the sensitivity of your data, evaluate risks to data, mask sensitive data, implement and monitor security controls, assess user security, monitor user activity, and address data security compliance requirements.

Whether you\'re using an Autonomous Database or an Oracle DB system, Oracle Data Safe delivers

essential data security capabilities as a service on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

Reference:

https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/data-safe/doc/oracle-data-safe-overview.html

QUESTION 4

Which security service is offered by Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

A. Certificate Management System

B. Key Management

C. Managed Active Directory

D. Managed Intrusion Detection

Correct Answer: B

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Key Management is a managed service that enables you to encrypt your data using keys that you control.

Your Keys - Protected

Oracle protects the security of your keys by storing them in a FIPS 140-2 Level 3 certified hardware security module (HSM).

Managed Service

Oracle Key Management is a managed service, so you can focus on your encryption needs rather than on procuring, provisioning, configuring, updating and maintaining HSMs and key management software.

Enhance Compliance

Integrates with Oracle Identity and Access Management (IAM) so you can control permissions on individual keys and key vaults, and monitor their lifecycle via integration with Oracle Audit.

Reference: https://www.oracle.com/in/cloud/security/cloud-services/key-management.html

QUESTION 5

A customer is looking to migrate their old database backups from their on-premises data center to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). Which OCI service is the most cost-effective?

A. Block Volume

B. Archive Storage

C. File Storage

D. Object Storage (standard)

Correct Answer: B

Archive storage is the most cost effective for archive data Reference:

https://www.oracle.com/cloud/storage/archive-storage.html Oracle Cloud Infrastructure offers two distinct storage class tiers to address the need for both performant, frequently accessed "hot" storage, and less frequently accessed "cold" storage. Storage tiers help you maximize performance where appropriate and minimize costs where possible. 1) Use Archive Storage for data to which you seldom or rarely access, but that must be retained and preserved for long periods of time. The cost efficiency of the Archive Storage offsets the long lead time required to access the data. 2) Use Object Storage for data to which you need fast, immediate, and frequent access. Data accessibility and performance justifies a higher price to store data in the Object Storage. For more information, see Overview of Object Storage.

About Archive Storage

Archive Storage is ideal for storing data that is accessed infrequently and requires long retention periods. Archive Storage is more cost effective than Object Storage for preserving cold data for:

- Compliance and audit mandates

- Retroactively analyzing log data to determine usage pattern or to debug problems

- Historical or infrequently accessed content repository data

- Application-generated data requiring archival for future analysis or legal purposes

Unlike Object Storage, Archive Storage data retrieval is **not** instantaneous.

Archive Storage is Always Free eligible. For more information about Always Free resources, including additional capabilities and limitations, see Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Free Tier.

Reference: https://docs.cloud.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Archive/Concepts/archivestorageoverview.htm

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